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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/818,134	03/27/2001	Sabin Belu	REALNET.140A	8657
20995	7590	01/11/2005	EXAMINER	
KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP 2040 MAIN STREET FOURTEENTH FLOOR IRVINE, CA 92614			HWANG, JOON H	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2162	

DATE MAILED: 01/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/818,134

Applicant(s)

BELU, SABIN

Examiner

Joon H. Hwang

Art Unit

2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 March 2001.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 March 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/6/02, 9/13/01.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The claims 1-34 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1, 3-5, 7-8, 10-13, 15-20, and 24-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sharfman et al. (U.S. Pub No. US2002/0026521 A1).

With respect to claim 1, Sharfman teaches creating, in response to a single action by a user (i.e., inputting packaging information and preferences, wherein a packaging is done without interfacing with a user, section 50 on page 4 and sections 97 and 99 on page 8), a self-extracting file (section 60 on page 5). Sharfman teaches receiving, from a user, an input file to be used in creating a self-extracting file (section 50 on page 4 and section 97 on page 8). Sharfman teaches creating a self-extracting file using the input file, wherein the input file is automatically launched upon execution of the self-extracting file, without further action by the user (i.e., the packaging is done without interfacing with the user, section 49 on page 4, sections 60, 62, and 68 on page 5, section 90 on page 7, section 99 on page 8).

With respect to claim 3, the limitations of claim 3 are similar to the limitations of claim 1 above. Sharfman further teaches a user is not required to separately choose a data compression method and create a compressed archive using the chosen compression method (i.e., the packaging is done without interfacing with the user, wherein the packaging includes a file compression which its method is chosen by the system, section 55 on page 4, section 99 on page 8, and section 140 on page 12). Therefore, the limitations of claim 3 are rejected in the analysis of claim 1 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claims 4-5 and 7-8, Sharfman teaches receiving the user input via an input device, such as mouse (single or double click), keypad, keyboard (pressing a key), or any combination thereof (sections 26 and 31 on page 2, section 50 on page 4, section 62 on page 5, and section 70 on page 6). Sharfman teaches the single action is a call from a software routine (i.e., a directory is selected as an input file and files in the directory are also processed by a software routine in creating a self-extracting file, sections 50 and 54 on page 4).

The limitations of claims 10, 20, 26, and 32 are rejected in the analysis of claim 1 above, and these claims are rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 11, Sharfman teaches opening an output file (section 50 on page 4). Sharfman teaches attaching a decompression engine to the output file, wherein the decompression engine is capable of decompressing compressed data to a temporary file (i.e., executable code, section 51 on page 4, sections 63-64 on page 5). Sharfman teaches attaching a loader to the output file, wherein the loader configures

the output file so as to automatically launch the temporary file after execution of the self-extracting file (i.e., executable code runs an auto-start file, sections 58 and 68 on page 5). Sharfman teaches compressing the received input file according to a data compression method (section 55 on page 4). Sharfman teaches attaching an archive header including information about the compressed input file (sections 52 and 55 on page 4). Sharfman teaches closing the output file, wherein the closed output file is the self-extracting file (sections 58, 60, and 62 on page 5).

With respect to claim 12, Sharfman teaches receiving the input file from a computer user (section 50 on page 4).

With respect to claim 13, Sharfman teaches receiving the input file from a software routine (i.e., a directory is selected as an input file and files in the directory are also processed by a software routine in creating a self-extracting file, sections 50 and 54 on page 4).

With respect to claim 15, Sharfman teaches the data compression method is determined based on the file type of the received input file (section 38 on page 3 and section 55 on page 4).

With respect to claim 16, Sharfman teaches the loader attached to the output file depends on the file type of the input file (i.e., auto-start file, sections 58, 66, and 68 on page 5, section 90 on page 7, and sections 139-141 on page 12).

With respect to claim 17, Sharfman teaches the loader automatically unloads the temporary file (i.e., executable code automatically unpacks, sections 63 on page 5).

With respect to claim 18, Sharfman teaches attaching an unloader to the output file to automatically unload the temporary file (i.e., executable code, section 51 on page 4, sections 63-64 on page 5).

With respect to claim 19, Sharfman teaches the unloader performs clean up processes on the temporary file (section 56 on page 4 and sections 63 and 65 on page 5).

The limitations of claim 24 are rejected in the analysis of claim 3 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

The limitations of claims 25 and 28-30 are rejected in the analysis of claim 11 above, and these claims are rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 27, the limitations of claim 27 are similar to the limitations of claim 1 above. Sharfman further teaches the executable file includes a compressed copy of the input file, and wherein the compressed copy of the input file is automatically decompressed (section 55 on page 4 and section 64 on page 5). Therefore, the limitations of claim 27 are rejected in the analysis of claim 1 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

The limitations of claim 31 are rejected in the analysis of claim 27 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 2, 9, 14, and 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sharfman et al. (U.S. Pub No. US2002/0026521 A1) in view of Babic ("The Lharc/LHA Archiver" modified on November 11, 1997 by Mille Babic, retrieved from <http://user.tninet.se/~gcc561r/archivers/lzh.html> on 9/5/01, 1-3 pages).

With respect to claim 2, Sharfman discloses the claimed subject matter as discussed above except automatically generating a filename for the self-extracting file based in part on the associated filename of the received input file. However, Babic shows a filename for the self-extracting file is automatically generated based in part on the associated filename of the received input file (i.e., an output file, "archive.lzh" is automatically generated based in part on an input file, "archive", second page) for the convenience of a user. Therefore, based on Sharfman in view of Babic, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Babic to the system of Sharfman for automatically generating a filename for the self-extracting file based in part on the filename of the input file for the convenience of a user.

The limitations of claim 9 are rejected in the analysis of claim 2 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 14, Sharfman discloses the claimed subject matter as discussed above except using the same compression method for all received input files. However, Babic discloses a compression program, which uses the Lempel-ziv and

Huffman algorithms method, and applies such compression method to all received input files (pages 1-3). Therefore, based on Sharfman in view of Babic, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Babic to the system of Sharfman for applying the same compression method to all received input files for one of ways to compress input files.

With respect to claim 21, Sharfman teaches allowing a user to specify an input file to be converted to a self-extracting file (section 50 on page 4 and section 97 on page 8). Sharfman teaches receiving the input file specified by the user, wherein the received input file is automatically configured as a self-extracting file and wherein the input file is automatically launched upon execution of the self-extracting file (section 49 on page 4, sections 60, 62, and 68 on page 5, section 90 on page 7, section 99 on page 8). Sharfman discloses a graphical user interface (fig. 8). Sharfman does not explicitly disclose first and second frames. However, Babic teaches a first frame for inputting an input file and a second frame for displaying a link to the output file (self-extracting file) created from the user specified input file (figures on pages 1-3). Therefore, based on Sharfman in view of Babic, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Babic to the system of Sharfman for first and second frames in order to provide a user with a convenient user interface (a graphical user interface) for data operations.

With respect to claim 22, Sharfman teaches a receiving module configured to receive an input file, wherein the input file received may be of any file type and wherein the input file includes an associated filename (section 50 on page 4 and section 97 on

page 8). Sharfman teaches a naming module configured to create and name an output file (section 50 on page 4). Sharfman teaches a self-extracting module configured to transform the output file into an executable file, wherein the self-extracting module receives the input file and the output file from the naming module (sections 50-51 on page 4). Sharfman teaches a loader module configured to setup the executable file to launch the input file upon execution of the executable file, wherein the loader module receives the executable file and the input file from the self-extracting module (i.e., executable code runs an auto-start file, sections 58 and 68 on page 5). Sharfman teaches a compressing module configured to compress the input file and attach the compressed input file to the executable file, wherein the compressing module receives the input file and the executable file from the loader module (section 55 on page 4). Sharfman does not explicitly disclose generating a filename for the self-extracting file based on the associated filename of the received input file. However, Babic shows a filename for the self-extracting file is automatically generated based on the associated filename of the received input file (i.e., an output file, "archive.lzh" is automatically generated based in part on an input file, "archive", second page) for the convenience of a user. Therefore, based on Sharfman in view of Babic, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Babic to the system of Sharfman for automatically generating a filename for the self-extracting file based in part on the filename of the input file for the convenience of a user.

With respect to claim 23, Sharfman discloses the loader module is configured to setup the executable file to perform unload processes (i.e., executable code automatically unpacks, sections 63 on page 5).

6. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sharfman et al. (U.S. Pub No. US2002/0026521 A1) in view of Rourke et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,668,244).

With respect to claim 6, Sharfman discloses an input device, such as mouse and keyboard, for inputting an input command (sections 26 on page 2). Sharfman does not explicitly disclose a sound command. However, Rourke discloses a voice command input via microphone device (fig. 1 and fig. 2) as an alternative way to input an input command. Therefore, based on Sharfman in view of Rourke, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Rourke to the system of Sharfman for a voice command in order to provide a user another alternative way to input an input command.

7. Claims 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sharfman et al. (U.S. Pub No. US2002/0026521 A1) in view of Luck ("Petite Win32 Executable Compressor" version 2.2 available on 12/15/1999, retrieved from <http://www.un4seen.com/petite/> on 9/5/2001, 1-2 pages).

With respect to claims 33 and 34, Sharfman discloses the claimed subject matter as discussed above except the input file is an executable routine or dynamic link library


file. However, Luck discloses an input file can be an executable routine (exe files) or dynamic link library (dll files) for compression (pages 1-2). Therefore, based on Sharfman in view of Luck, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Luck to the system of Sharfman for the executable routine or dynamic link library file as an input file for compression in order to save a size of the input file.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joon H. Hwang whose telephone number is 571-272-4036. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00(M~F).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, JOHN E BREENE can be reached on 571-272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Joon Hwang
1/6/2005



JEAN M. CORRIELLUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER